

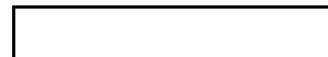
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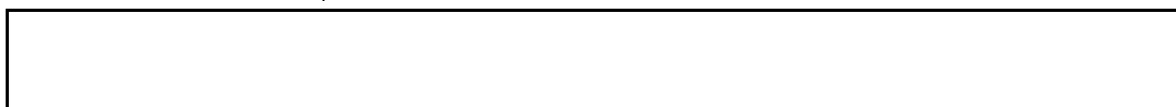


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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

9 January 1960

DAILY BRIEF

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

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Pakistan: President Ayub has announced that he will seek a vote of confidence on 15 February from the 80,000 members of the local councils recently elected throughout Pakistan. He will consider that a favorable vote constitutes formal popular recognition of his status as president. Ayub probably hopes by this action to create a legitimate base for his position and to maintain the impression of momentum in restoring constitutional government in Pakistan. He also desires such recognition before he departs for the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in London in May, since he does not expect to have a new national constitution in effect before September.

(Page 2)

25X1

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Pakistani President Ayub to Seek Vote of Confidence

Pakistani President Ayub announced on 8 January that he will seek a vote of confidence on 15 February from the 80,000 elected members of the local councils now being established throughout the country. Ayub will consider a favorable vote a mandate to establish a "constitutional" government with himself as president.

This is the latest of Ayub's efforts to establish democratic forms without endangering his own position. He does not like to be considered a military dictator and apparently wants the support of a "vote" without risking the expression of any real opposition. Politically conscious elements will probably discount the voting as rigged.

Ayub intends in March to appoint a commission to assist him in establishing a new constitution. He envisions a strong central government and a powerful, De Gaulle-type presidency. Popular participation is apparently to be limited mainly to the local councils for dealing with local matters.

The reallocation of portfolios in Ayub's cabinet, announced on 7 January, does not involve politically sensitive posts. The reshuffle seems intended to make the administration more efficient, and no significant change in policy is expected. Military control of the government remains unaffected. The relative power positions of the more influential ministers remain unaltered by the changes in assignments. There had been rumors of more drastic changes in the cabinet, but Ayub apparently is determined to maintain a stable administration and to keep such shifts to a minimum.

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Executive Offices of the White House

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Scientific Adviser to the President

Director of the Budget

Director, Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization

Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Chairman, Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

Executive Secretary, National Security Council

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration

The Counselor

Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

The Director, The Joint Staff

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

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